Reporter-Have

many bonds abroad?

General Butler-Not

many; they have nearly

all come back in pay-

ment for what we have

been sending over there.

many more?

at some price.

greenbacks ?

Reporter-That being

General Butler-No.

not of United States

bonds, but they have

plenty of our State,

municipal, railroad and

other bonds over there

that will come back

Reporter-Do I un-

the illimitable issue of

could possibly bave eyer understood me in that

way. I have never ad-

it, and it is simply one

of the misrepresenta-

which the public mind

has been fed. I cannot

conceive that any sensible man ever thought

A LIMIT TO THE GREEN-

Reporter-How far do

General Butler-Just

as far as necessary to

give the people such

currency as is needed

far as the United States

can put them out for

Reporter-What would

General Butler-What-

ever they got for them

Reporter-Would you

issue them in place of

General Butler-I cer-

Reporter-Do you

National bank notes?

tainly should.

that value received con-

value received.

sist of?

BACK ISSUE.

you favor their issue?

THE EFFORT TO BUY A VOTE IN FLORIDA.

TELL-TALE FAC-SIMILES OF DISPATCHES, CIPHER AND PLAIN.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN A SIGNIFICANT TELEGRAM OF "MOSES" AND ONE SIGNED BY MANTON MARBLE.

We present here with a fac-simile of the cipher dispatch in which "Moses" informs Mr. Tilden that he has

[Translation.]

of Coll vecton 15 gramerey Snow Thew love

To Russia repeating trenty five eigher only

returns demand our circuit know Herald

Monday shall work news we hitherto apply

Monday have to received London canvassing

what shall we of from will counties to

hope Louis also judge command from

Emmons some for from to for restraining

cooking for fairness Louis order opinions

begin whose returns to Louis to we opinion

as that Brown Louis soon canvasses notice

he thinks cooked promise to obtained London

to meanwhile to . I are returns and of rather

London greece Secretary declare State returns

game because judge for is Their all convening

result intercept delays under voice ground

declare that not has her to on he in authority

returns statute then and superseded has integrity

Barlow fool promptly he soon estimate Chandler

upon see of o'Conor's leaves for called They tele-

to shall Monday others are three otherwise proffer

contine mean after cooperation to unless Comptroller coming Robertson on Moses.
183 Collect - 1880 -

For the purpose of a comparison of handwriting, we add a dispatch, not in cipher, signed by Manton

Markle in his own name. It relates to the scheme for ousting the South Carolina electors by means of a

a Gon of 13 Gordon Columbie S.C.

writ of quo warranto, and locking them up until after the day appointed for the casting of their votes:

graphed visits Barlow we advised and Noyes wasted

and may canvass that Louis lose Florida

proceeding Kasson will I him his Choate

of gesterday publish very not give means

"wasted three visits on Controller" Cowgill. The following is the translation, as made by The Tribune's

A TALK WITH B. F. BUTLER.

ELECTION RESULTS AND OTHER TOPICS. HE SPEARS WITH GREAT FREEDOM ABOUT HIS CAM-PAIGN-GLOWING ANTICIPATIONS OF THE FUTURE OF THE GREENBACK PARTY-GLOOMY VIEWS OF RESUMPTION-NOT ENCOURAGED BY THE LARGE EXPORTS-GENERAL BUTLER'S FINANCIAL OPINIONS IN DETAIL-THE SOLID SOUTH, THE PISHERIES QUESTION AND OTHER SUBJECTS-A DENIAL THAT THE TRIBUNE HAS THE ORIGINALS OF THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

General Benjamin F. Butler was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Monday, in conference, it was reported, regarding the future action of the National Greenback-Labor party, of which he is the admitted head. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on him to obtain his views on the results of the recent elections, and other matters of public interest, and a verbatim report of the conversation is given herewith. General Butler's talk took a wide range and was as racy and pointed as usual. He claimed to be greatly encouraged as to the future of the Greenback party, and asserted that the Republicans were really in a minority in every Northern State except three. long discussion of the financial question forms an interesting portion of the conversation. General Butler ascribes his defeat in Massachusetts to a shameful "bulldozing " of workmen, and gloried in the large vote which he got. Among the more noticeable parts of his talk is his denial that THE TRIBUNE has the originals of the cipher dispatches, and his prediction that THE TRIBUNE would not print that statement of his.

THE CONVERSATION IN FULL. Reporter-Were you disappointed, General, in the

results of the Massachusetts election?

General Butler—I was not disappointed in one view of the word disappointment. I supposed that I should be elected. In that I was mistaken, but not disappointed. I should have been elected if it had not been for the most outrageous and persistent bulldozing of the laboring men of Massachusetts by their employers, which changed thousands of votes. In one case a man had a factory with a very esiderable number of voters employed in it. He took them down three at a time in his own private carriage. He voted the three, and then went back for three more and voted them, and so on until he had gone through with his men. In other cases, when men asked leave of their employers to go and vote, they were told they could go, but they need not come back any more if they did-that they did not want their services any more. In another case, in my own city, where a man found one of his workmen on the street, he literally took him by the shoulder and marched him up to the polls, and made him vote the Republican ticket-although he was known to be exactly the other way, and had so declared himself-amid cries of "shame! shame! shame! don't vote against your principles!" from the people in the ward-room. The Mississippi plan of bulldozing is much honorable and far more brave. That is done with a shot-gun, and men can play at that. The Massachusetts plan is to work upon the laboring man's fears that his wife and children will starve during the hard Winter that is coming, which is simply knavish, cowardly and dishonorable; and yet it is done by men who claim to be honorable men, openly advocated in the newspapers, and a circular was printed in this city which would have been distributed if I had not found it out and exposed it beforehand, calling upon the employers to exercise the "vast authority they had over their employes" to make them vote against me. Reporter-Do you think that was done at the in-

stance of the Republican Committee ?

General Butler-A Republican committee. There were various sorts. The chairman of the Republian State Committe sent for leading manufacturers and had them at the Parker House at his room, to advise with them for that purpose. If he denies it, I can prove it. I hope I shan't bear any more talk from the Republicans-in Congress where I am-about bulldozing the negroes.

NO INTENTION OF RETIRING. Reporter-You don't expect to retire from politics,

statements of that kind.

do you, General ? General Butler-Retire with 110,000 men at my

back ! Pshaw ! Reporter-The reason I ask is that I have seen

General Butler-Precisely. If you read the news-papers you have seen that with the many thousands of other lies. I have got more votes against both of the old party organizations, against the combined capital of Massachusetts, aided by subscriptions of money from New-York, than any other man was ever elected Governor by in Massachusetts in a non-Presidential year, and a larger vote than any man ever had who was de-

feated in any year, Presidential or non-Presidential. Reporter-De you think there were many Democrats who voted for Talbot? General Butler-About 15,000. All the Democrats substantially who were bondholders and bankers voted for Talbot, of course with the exception of some 9,000 who voted for Abbott. I got over 70,000 Democratic votes, Abbott got about 10,000, and Talbot about 15,000, and the rest of his majority was made up of the Prohibition vote.

voted about 1,900 this year for their candidate. Reporter-Do you think the Greenback party, as a party, will continue in politics ? General Butler-With the exception of three

They voted about 16,000 last year. They only

States, the Republican party is in the minority in every State in the Union.

Reporter-How do you account for that change It was not so in 1876.

General Butler-The change is first due to Hayes's Southern policy, which has legalized bulldozing negroes in the South and workingmen in the North, and to the fact that the Greenbackers have east almost seven times more votes than they did for Peter Cooper. And you ask me whether a party which has increased 700 percent is going out of politics. The question should be whether it is not just coming in. It was not a factor in politics in 1876. Now it holds the balance of power in all but three of the Northern States, as shown by the

last vote. The trouble is the Republican newspapers have not published the returns of the Greenback vote. They forget, when they tell us that the Republican party had twenty odd thousand malority in Pennsylvania, that there were over 80,000 distinctive Greenback votes east. Put the Democratic vote on to the Greenback vote, and it leaves the Republican party in a minor-ity of about 45,000. Put the Republican vote on to the Greenback vote, and it leaves the Democratic party 100,000 minority in the State.

DOING BETTER THAN EXPECTED. Reporter-Did the Greenback party do se well in

this election as you expected f General Butler-Much better.

Reporter-After what they did in Maine, it was generally thought they would elect more Congress-

General Butler-They have elected Congressmen enough to hold the balance of power.

Reporter-Have not the Democrate a majority without them ?

General Butler-No, sir. The trouble is that Mr. Relly, for instance, is reckoned as a Republican. He was nominated by the Greenback party and indorsed by the Republican party. He is a Greenbacker, and will prove a very good candidate for Speaker, being the eldest member of the House. Every man who has been a Democrat or who has not been elected ensed into one or the other of those parties, instead has got his gold, however high gold may go. suspends, and bank notes will be left somewhat in his own notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. When the come is not the come of those parties, instead has got his gold, however high gold may go. It is come notes will be left somewhat in the come of those parties, instead has got his gold, however high gold may go. It is come notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. He would come short in paying his own notes. There are three left somewhat in the come of the come of the come of the come of the come and the come of the c

Greenbackers from North Carolina, and the Republicans have but one member from the South, and he is from Virginia, whereas been elected from Arkansas and another from Ten-

Reporter-Won't all those Democratic Greenbackets vote for the Democratic party on party

Democratic party on party questions?

General Butler—Pardon me, what are party questions? Mr. Bayard declares there is no Democratic party question save hard money. Blaine's platform declares that there is no Republican party questions party questions. Wasted three visits on Controller. Shall continue unless otherwise advised.

[Translation.]

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 19.

To Russia [Tilden], repeating twenty five cipher only, Herald will have news of our work hitherto Monday. We shall demand to know from canvassing returns. Also for command to Board to begin. Emmons cooking opinion for Governor that he, not Board, canvasses. We obtained yesterday promise of Governor to give us notice. Brown thinks Governor means very soon to publish cooked opinion and declare result for Hayes. I judge their game is rather to intercept returns. Secretary of State meanwhile delays convening Board because all returns are not in. Then Governor, on ground that Florida may lose her voice, and that he has authority under superseded statute to canvass returns and declare. I promptly called see Barlow, proceeding upon O'Conor's estimate of his integrity. They will fool him. He has telegraphed for Choate. Chandler leaves soon. Kasson, Noyes are coming after Monday. We mean to profier coöperation to Barlow, Robertson and others. Wasted three visits on Controller. Shall continue unless otherwise advised. no Republican party question but hard money. On the money question the Greenback men will vote together or with whoever will vote with them. THE TRIBUNE recognizes the fact that on the money question the Republicans are beaten, because it says the safety is in Hayes's veto. Well, per-

Reporter-Do you think there is any perhaps about that ?

General Butler-It takes a white oak man to veto, not a white pine one. THE GENERAL'S VIEWS ON RESUMPTION.

Reporter-Do you think there is any chance of re-sumption being a failure? General Butler-In what way, sir ?

Reporter-In the way Mr. Sherman is now carry-

ing it out ? General Butler-You, mean I do not think there is the slightest chance of its being a success. I say no, there is not any chance of its being a success, and nobody with the slightest knowledge of affairs will differ with me. We have got \$137,000,000 of gold, Sherman says, available for resumption purposes, and with that he has got to provide for \$2,100,-000,000 of bank circulation, greenbacks and deposits; because, while he has not got to redeem the deposits in form, yet if I draw up my check against my deposit or against that which stands to my credit at the bank, and take bank bills, those bank bills must be redeemed. Reporter-The bank notes are to be redeemed

in greenbacks. General Butler—And the greenbacks redeemed in

Reporter-But do you think it is necessary to have enough coin on hand to redeem the whole circulation ?

General Butler - Not necessary, but I think Sherman will find that it would be convenient before he gets through. Reporter-You do not re-

gard the result of this , then, as a victory for hard money ? General Butler-No. It is a victory in one way for hard money. It is

about as much a victory

for hard money as the bat-

tle of Bull Run was a victory for the South, which only aided in a more complete overthrow and destruction at last. If the South had not won at Bull Run we should have patched up a peace with them, they would have saved their negroes, and there would have been probably a gradual emancipation; but having won the first battle they were encouraged to go on until in the end came total destruction. That was a battle of capital against the people to save their property, the negroes, so that they might take from people that property their own labor. This is a battle of the capitalists to be able to tax the country interest upon their own

credit, as if it were money, and thus rob men of enterprise and business and laboring men of the fair returns from their labe eventually. It took four years to beat the

other, with arms in their hands. The Greenback party, as a National organization, is only one year old yet. Reporter-Do you anticipate any attempt to re-

peal the Resumption Law ? General Butler—I could not vote for it, sir. I do not want it repealed. I want the experiment tried, and having failed it will be out of the way, and this present financial system demolished; and failure will demolish it, and the men who uphold it,

Reporter-Were you originally opposed to the Re-

sumption Act ?

General Butler-Always. I agreed that it might be tried. I have never voted to repeal it, because both parties having put it in their platforms that they should resume, I did not see how the trial of the experiment could be avoided; and though I regret the destruction of values and the ruining of men that must follow a suspension of specie payments by the United States after they once begin, yet if it goes on it must come. Why, this is it: Gold is now only g, that is, it only costs 121g cents to get \$100 of it in greenbacks to-day before resumption. A prudent man will want to insure himself from what may come from a possible failure of resumption. He can do it for 1212 cents on \$100, by buying gold. Then if resumption is a success, his gold will be as good as any other money in that event, and then he has lost 1212 cents on \$100 only, has he not, or \$1212

of money in that behalf? Wouldn't it be to insure himself, so as to be sure to be right, which ever way it turned? Well, now, how many men are going to do that? I have no doubt they all will. I should think, if I had control of a large amount of money, and resumption did not prove a success, so that those who owned the money would make a great loss, that I ought to be held responsible if I did not make that insurance. What would be said of me if I were going to send a million of money across the Atlantic and could insure it at the rate of 1219 cents on \$100, however staunch the ship. and however much confidence I might have in her captain? And, however much confidence a man might have in resumption, he ought to insure himself if it costs so little. Well, all of these wants have got to be supplied out of that \$137,000,000, and \$45,000,000 of that amount is in the banks, owed by the banks to the Treasury. I use the amount \$137,000,000 because a week or two ago I saw that sum stated as coming from Mr. Sherman. He told us that he was going to have \$200,000,000 available. He has miscalculated quite one-third in his preparations, and I think he has miscalculated a great deal more in the demand, for he has only been calculating apparently upon the amount of greenbacks, whereas THE TRIBUNE will do me the favor to remember, unless it turns out to be so, that the banks will tell him between now and the 1st of January that he must prepared for all to resume, bank circulation, deposits and everything, or else they can't go into it, because greenbacks will follow gold right on \$10,000? If Resumption should happen up the moment resumption coamences, wherever to be a failure, then he is all right, because he gold may go to, until the United States Treasury

bor; and as the one was beaten, so will the other prudent man who has charge of large amounts redeemed as well as greenbacks, and the bankers where the taxes would operate better than the small will hardly agree to that. SILVER, BONDS AND GREENBACKS!

Reporter-He has the silver to pay out. Will they take that as readily as gold? General Butler--Why not? What use is

there for gold in this country? To pay duties, is it not? Silver will pay duties just as well as gold, but that would be a queer spectacle to see the Treasury of United States depending for its safety in the resumption business upon that muchdespised silver remonetization. I should think, if that happens, THE TRIBUNE would never say anything more about finance, because the "dollar of our daddies" would be the safety of our Nation in that case.

Reporter-Don't you think the effect of the present law will be to drive gold out and displace it with silver?

General Butler-No, sir. Gold will not require any driving out. It will go out without that. With the rate of discount of the Bank of England trebled-that is, 6 per cent, the ordinary rate being 2-gold will go to England fast enough without being driven. Reporter-Won't the large excess of our exports

over our imports help resumption ? General Butler-By no means. In the olden time, when we had no public debt, then when we sold anything abroad more than we bought, we got the balance in gold, Now, all we the balance in our favor in is our get own bonds. We are precisely like a farmer who should raise a good crop on his farm and sell it advantageously, and in payment receive for it only

If consistent with the law and the time allowed allows, why cannot the Demoustic electors issue a quo warranto in the Supreme Const and if the returns make their election apparent have a judgment of ouster rendered before December Dixth.

39 paid 220 manton marble

MORE ABOUT THE GREENBACK PARTY'S STRENGTH. Reporter-You were saying a while ago that the Greenback Congressmen held the balance of power in the House. Do you think they can dictate the choice of Speaker ?

General Butler-I do not know how that will be. I cannot tell whether they will desire it. I think if they desire it they can. Whether they will or not I cannot say, because they have no particular use for the control of more than one committee, that on Banking and Currency, and almost any Speaker of any party will give them that.

Reporter-You were saying the Republicans were only in a majority in three Northern States. Are the Democrats in the majority in all the rest? General Butler-No. sir. The Greenbackers hold the balance of power in all the rest of the Northern States. They hold the balance of power between

the two parties. Reporter-Do you think there is any hope of the Greenback party electing the next President ?

General Butler-I do not know about that. That is a thing to be looked after when we come to it. If the Greenback party grows as fast in the future as it has since the last election, the mem-bers are very likely to make themselves felt then, but that is a question which need not be discussed

Reporter-Will not the Presidential question be

the next one to come up. General Butler-The next question-that is not the present question. The present question is how our business men may get money enough to enable them to live until 1880.

THE COUNTRY NOT GROWING PROSPEROUS. Reporter - Don't you regard the country

All our balance of trade THE CZAR CONCILIATORY. only calls home our bonds.

THE BERLIN TREATY TO BE UPHELD. IL ITS STIPULATIONS TO BE RESPECTED-A PAPAL APPEAL TO THE CZAR.

Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to France, has assured M. Waddington that the Czar will support the Greek claim to more territory. The Czar has likewise declared, through Prince Orloff, that he is determined to carry out the Berlin Treaty. The Pope is about to make a direct appeal to the Czar in behalf of the Catholics in Poland.

RUSSIA MAKES IMPORTANT PROMISES. WILLING TO SUPPORT THE GREEK CLAIM-TRE BERLIN TREATY TO BE FULFILLED.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Tele-graph says: "Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador to France, had a long interview on Monday with M. Waddington, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which he informed M. Waddington of the Czar's willingness to cooperate in securing the arrangement of the Turco-Greek frontier difficulty, and of his firm intention to carry out all stipulations of the Berlin Treaty. Prince Orioff goes to Baden Baden to have an interview with Prince Gortschakoff on Friday. It is to be hoped that the sinister influence of Gortschakoff may not again make itself felt in the Czar's counsels.

"The visit to Livodia of Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador to England, seems to have had a goodseffect, and the fact that the Russian Government has gone out of its way to reassert its intention to respect the Berlin Treaty is regarded here as a very peaceful oner." informed M. Waddington of the Czar's willingness to

VIENNA, Tuesday, Nov. 1 The Freidenblatt semi-officially announces t Schouvaloff brings reassuring explanations to LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. !

The British Foreign Office announces that a The British Foreign Office announces that ing assurances of the Czar's desire to faithfully the Treaty of Berlin, was handed to Lord August Loftus on the 9th inst. GLASGOW AND AMERICAN TRADE.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce yesterday an invitation was read from the Municipality of New-Orleans to attend an inter-State and International Convention in that city, to discuss measures for the advancement of America's trade with foreign countries. After discussion, the invitation was referred to a committee to prepare a reply in the shape of a communication which shall show the injurious effects of America's protective policy on British trade.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of

THE ELECTIONS IN GENEVA. The elections for members of the Great

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878.

Council of the Canton of Geneva have resulted in favor of the Centen of Geneva have resulted in favor of the Democratic-Conservative party. This insures the return of the dispossessed Catholic priests, the cessation of the religious war, and the eventual separation of Church and State, but does not insure the return of Bishop Mermillod, as he was expelled by the Swiss Fed-oral Government. TELEGRAPHIC TOLLS IN EUROPE. LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878.

England and Germany have agreed that after January 1, 1979, telegrams between any points in the two countries will cost 30 ptennigs (about 7 cents) per word, without restriction as to the minimum number of words. The Dutch and Belgian State lines have agreed to pro-rate on this basis. favor paying the bonds

HANLON TO ROW IN ENGLAND.

THE POPE TO APPEAL TO THE CZAR.

It is stated that the Pope will make a di-

rect appeal to the Czar on behalf of the Polish Catholics, and, if the appeal be fruitless, will issue an Encyclical denouncing the conduct of Russia.

REPORTED GOLD FIELDS IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878.

Sir Andrew Clarke, a member of the Vice-

PRÜSSIA RAISING A LOAN.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878.

in greenbacks ? General Butler-Wherever the contract After the boat race on the Tyne yesterday will permit it. between Lunesden and Hawdon, the winner, Hawdon, was matched to row Hanlon, the Canadian oarsman, over the Tyne course next May for \$1,000 a side.

Reporter-Some of the Greenback party advocate calling in bonds and issuing greenbacks instead. Do you favor

General Butler-Wherever the terms of the contract will permit it. Reporter-How are you to find out what are the wants of trade ! How Regal Council, has examined the Wynaud district and Madras, and declared it highly auriferous. Miners have been brought from Australia, and great results are anticipated. is that limit to be ascertained ? General Buttor-In the same way that it has

always been ascertain-

ed. Whenever there is

to get together for that

purpose. I should rather

depend upon the one

than the other. Mr.

Sherman thinks that he

is going to redeem \$2,100,000,000 of

bank deposits, bank

with \$137,000,000 of

gold. I should quite as

hef try to do it with

\$300,000,000 of taxes.

I do not think either

would be quite ade-

quate, but there

might be a point

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878. an excess of currency, The total Prussian deficit for the fiscal year 1878-79 will be 78,000,000 marks, [\$19,500,000], of which 70,000,000 marks [\$17,500,000] will be covered by a loan. that can always be ascertained. Then the stoppage of the issue and the absorption THE SWISS LEAVING THE LATIN UNION. by taxes will bring it BERNE, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1878. back to the right limit The Swiss Government will give no very quickly. We abthe 1st of January of its intention to withdraw from the sorb by taxes of one sort and another nearly THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC. a million a day. It is MEXICO, Nov. 4 .- Minister Romero has very easy to adjust the imit of the currency; recommended to Congress the passage of a law pera good deal more mitting the free exportation of silver. Mexico will send delegates to the Commercial Conveneasy to adjust it by having it redeemed by tion at New-Orleans. The party of Chicago merchants are expected with being taken up for taxes, where we re nalderable interest. considerable interest.

The supporters of the proposal for the prolongation of Dias's Presidential term for two years are increasing.

A riot occurred in Jalisco on the occasion of the election for State Governor, but was speedily quelled.

The fall of silver has caused business depression. Exchange on New-York is 22 per cent premium; on London 39 pence, and on Madrid 25 per cent premium. quire \$300,000,000 of taxes each year, than for it to be redeemed and taken up by \$137. 000,000 of gold, which we have been ten or twelve years trying

SANTO DOMINGO AFFAIRS. HAVANA, Nov. 12 .- Advices by way of St. Thomas, November 7, report that Santo Domingo was quiet. Tae revolution in the Province of Azua is reported as subqued. The latest accounts, however, show ported as subdued. The latest accounts, however, show that Port Azua was still blockaded. The Presidential election was near at hand. The election of Guillermo was considered certain. The next confee crop promises to be unusually abundant. Two American vessels were unloading provisions, which are easily sold, owing to the prevailing scarcity.

THE PERUVIAN REPUBLIC. HAVANA, Nov. 12 .- Advices from Peru report that harmony reigned between President Manuel Pardo and the chief of the opposition, or Civil party.

The machinery of the Cerro de Pasco mines had arrived in Peru, and was being placed in position. THE TRIAL OF MRS. COBB POSTPONED.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 12.—The case of the State against Kate M. Cobb for poisoning her husband last June, came up in the Superior Court to-day. The prisoner's counsel made a strong plea for postponement until next March. The Court decided to postpone only until next March. The Court decided to postpone only until January, when the absent witness will be back. Bishop, her accomplice, and the confessed poisoner of his own wife, will not be tried until after Mrs. Cobb. The fact has come to light that on Saturday last Bishop solicited a visit from the father of the late Mr. Cobb and confided to him that during the first part of the liness of the deceased, Bishop mixed strychnine with his medicine; Cobb took one dose, violent vomiting ensued, and the medicine was thereupon discontinued.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

FOUR DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

New-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—There have been four deaths from yellow fever during the last twenty-four hours.

A CONYEST OF WARRIORS FOR PEACEFUL LAURELS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 12.—The Alubama State Fair opened to-day. The entries are numerous. In the indistary contest for \$500 on Friday, many companies will compete.

Fair openest for \$600 on Friday, many companies will compete.

ENGINES FOR THE LANCASTER.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The Bureau of Steam Engineering has directed that a new pair of \$5000 inch eyhinder engines be removed from League Island and sent here on the next trip of the Taliapoosa. They are intended for the Lancaster, now rebuilding.

THE DOORS OF AN IRON FACTORY CLOSEO.

ST. Albans Iron and Steel Works has been attached by creditors, thus closing the works and throwing 100 men out of employment. The limitities are \$100,000. A meeting of stockholders is called for the 18th.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRUST.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Notice has been given that the trust created by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the purchase, of certain securities has been organg treed. Offers will be received by Wistar Moris, chairman of the trust, st the company's office for the sale of the bonds and shares of other companies, which are guaranteed by the company.

pany.

A RUSH OF COMMANDERIES TO NORFOLE.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov.12.—Detachments of the Grant Commandery. of Norfolk, met the visiting commanderies even in number, as they arrived here this morning, and correct them to quarters at various hotels. There are representatives present here from Morson Commandery, of New York, and Eagle Commandery, of Paineaville, botto. This at termoon the Grand Commandery and visitors proceeded a Atlantic City to pariske of an oyster road. The city and shipping are gaily decorated with bunting.